NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENVETT, PROPRIETOR AND SPITOR.

SPPICE N. W. CORNER OF HASSAG AND FOLYON PER

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FORTISSOIL SPEED IL PROVATORE, BROADWAY THE ATER, Broadway-Vinous THE TARTAK

WIRLOW GARDEN, Broadway - Free no - - Ray King, Martin and Powerty. SURTON'S THEATRE. Commbers street—Fortunio—That Bussed Bany-Undert Patvate affairs.

LAURA REENES VARISTIES, Broadway-Camilla-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-FRE RIVALS-TO

SECADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway BLACK EVED

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway - PRHIOTIAN PRHIOMBANCES - HAPTY MAN, OR TREATY WITH JAPAN. BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

ODNON HALL, Williamsburg-The Moravians and thems New York, Monday, Marca 17, 1856.

The News.

We give on the first page of to day's paper full particulars of a fearful accident which occurred on the Delaware river on Saturday evening. One of the Camden and Philadelphia ferry boats took fire when in the middle of the stream; the flames spread with great rapidity; the boat became unmanage ble; the passengers, about one hundred in number, panic stricken, leaped into the water to escape a terrible death by burning. Many of them were picked up, but some thirty were drowned Up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon fifteen of the bodies of the victims had been recovered. In our account is included a list of the dead, injured and missing, together with statements of the viving passengers and the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury. It is conceded that this awful sacrifice of human life is attributable to the fact that the ferry boat was entirely destitute of small boats and life preservers; and it appears, moreover, that the laws of the United States do not require such vessels to carry them. Congress should remedy this defect without delay. It is a subject that demands immediate attention.

Commodore Vanderbilt notifies the public that the steamers of the Accessory Transit Company are withdrawn until our government can inquire into the late proceedings of the Nicaraguan authorities, in seizing the property of the company and annulling their charter.

Our correspondent at Honolulu, writing on the 1st ult., gives a very interesting account of the state of trade and general aspect of affairs in the Sand The evident desire of masters of whaleships to seek other ports for the purpose of supplying themselves with provisions, &c , had rendered business very dull. Two hundred and sixteen sail had arrived during the past fall season, and the catch of each averaged one thousand barrels of oil and nine thousand pounds of bone. It is estimated that the whalemen expend \$300,000 annually at the islands. The policy of ow: ers sending resident agents out was much doubted. Freights were quite brisk. The King ers sending resident agents out did not mind politics, but employed himself in hunting, fishing and boxing with the redoubtable Yankee Sallivan, and had become an accomplished amateur in the manly art. Some excellent "shoulder hitting" was displayed by the native "short boys polls during the late election, at which ticket half native and half foreign was chosen. The French Plenipotentiary had been badly beaten by The volcanic lava from Hawaii had flowed to within five miles of the town of Hilo, the destruction of which was certain. Fasting and prayer were ob served by the inhabitants; but most of them would soon leave the locality, their supplications having proved of no avail against the volcano. The lava had penetrated an arm of the Walluku river, and rendered the water so hot that a man was scalded to death by plunging into it.

The United States Mail steamship Hermann, Captain Higgins, from Bremen 23d and Southhampton 27th February, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by the

We publish to-day a full and thrilling account of the loss of the bark Julia Ann-noticed in Sunday's HERALD-given by her commander, Captain Pond. The incidents attending the catastrophe are faithfully detailed, and will be found full of melancholy and crew of the bark, from the moment of t e perilous shipwreck till the final rescue, cannot be sufficiently commended, and deserve some substantial recognition.

Advices dated at Monrovia, Liberia, on January 24, say:-Business is very dull on account of th war just broke out between the natives and Americans at a place called Sinoe. Over four hundred volunteers were to leave on the 25th for the scene of the difficulty.

We give elsewhere an account of the visit on Saturday to some of the tenant houses of New York of the Legislative committee recently appointed to look into the condition of our tenant houses and those occupying them. In one of these buildings they found two hundred and sixty families. The abodes of rag pickers were taken in this circuit. The report will be found interesting, as showing how compact are our tenant houses of human beings, and the attendant squalor, filth, and consequent wretchedness.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 14th inst. amounted to \$1,365,337.

The sales of cotton were large on Saturday, having reached about 7,500 a 8,000 bales, and the market closed with greater firmness. The private advices from Europe, combined with reports from the South showing firm markets in that direction imparted greater buoyancy to the article here. The sales made were chiefly in transitu. Flour was dull and closed with a tendency to lower prices. The sales of wheat were limited. Sales of Michigan white were made at \$1 75. Canadian white was held at \$1 95 a \$1 90 bid. A small sale of Tennessee prime red was reported at \$1 72. Corn was without change of moment. Mixed and white Southern sold at 65c. a 68c., and prime yellow at 70c. a 70 c-Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$15 75, and prime at \$14 50. Sugars were sold to a fair extent, including about 600 a 800 hhds. of Cuba, Porto Rico, and New Orleans, at steady prices. Coffee was firm, but quiet. Freights were dull, and engagements light. Some cotton was engaged for Liver pool at 5-16d., part compressed.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN NICARAGUA .- We learn from a California paper that on one occasion recently the Walker troops did not receive their usual weekly literary paublium-El Nicarauguense-for the excellent reason that it was not issued-the corps editorial and typographical having been overcome either by the climate or aguardiente. Whereupon General Walker sent word to the office that, in case the paper was not issued by sunset the next day. he should send a file of soldiers to acrest the editors, printers and all. Great activity prevailed in the office after the reception of this bint, and the paper was "rushed up" just in time. The file of soldiers arrived just in season to see the forms locked up.

This is a regular Napoleonic feat, with the difference that the French Emperor sends files

1 T of Central America uses his force to set it g ing. Great country, that Niceragua. Therm meter at eighty all the time. Nothing but peace, centy, orange groves, voicances and

The Ferment In Wali Street-Slearague and

the Micaragua Transit Company. Wall street, taken by surprise at the recent news from Nicaragua, is full of rumors concerning the actual state of things there in reference to the affairs of the Transit Company. It is evident enough that the government de facto has wudertaken to abrogate and annul the act incorporating the Transit concern. It is equally clear that a new company has been incorporated, with exclusive rights of conveyance from ocean to ocean. It seems also certain that the parties to the Accessory Company are not parties to the new movement.

We have already published the decree of the Autocrat of all Nicaragua "wiping out" the Transit Company; we now give the retaliatory non-intercourse decree of the Autocrat of all Wall street, stopping for the present all steam communication with the rebels in Central America. Here it is :-

The Nicarsgua line is withdrawn for the present, in consequence of the difficulties in that country growing out of the extraordinary conduct of General Walker, in seizing or taking by force the property of American citizens.

citizens.

I deem it a duty I owe to the public, to the country and to the Transit Company, to remain quiet, by letting the ships of the company lay at their wharves, until our government has sufficient time to examine and look into the outrage committee upon their property. In the mean time, as I do not consider passengers or the property of American citizens safe on the transit of the Isthmus, I cannot be instrumental in inducing either to take the passenge.

C. VANDERBILL.

Now, it is exceedingly important that the notive which has moved the Walker government to the extraordinary proceedings we have chronicled should be understood. They mean, certainly, no friendship to the old concern; and they indicate special triendship to the new.

It is rumored in the street, and to a great extent credited, that General Walker has received from California material aid; and that, in accordance with arrangements made with the parties advancing means, he has transferred to them precisely the corporate franchises which had been previously granted to the Transit Company. Whether his proceedings are legal or illegal, whether they involve a great wrong or not to the old corporation, cannot be fully determined without possessing more knowledge of the circumstances than we are in possession of. It is alleged that the Transit Company has failed to comply with its obligations to the State to pay, and to do and perform certain acts; and that the forfeiture has been worked by reason thereof. It is asserted in the street that the agents of the Walker government labored with Mr. Vanderbilt very recently to obtain from him, on behalf of the company, a very small six months credit to the government, and without success. The pretension now set up, that the company could not safely discharge its corporate obligations because of the revolutionary character of the government, is not fully justified by the declaration of its agents in this city a few weeks ago, that they looked wholly to that revolutionary government for existence and for powers of action, and to

The Wall street reporters go back a little, and affirm that the company's delinquencies did not commence with the accession of Patricio Rivas to power, and that the company has treated the existing government no worse than they treated the old one.

As early as the 12th of November last the supreme government of Nicaragua issued a decree authorizing the agents of the State to pledge its credit to those who might negotiate its bonds. In pursuance of this decree Senor Don Eduardo J. C. Kewen was appointed special agent in San Francisco, to issue bor for the purpose of obtaining means to relieve the financial necessities of the republic. The following is a copy of one of the bonds:-

		Control of the Contro
1	hummun	***************************************
	Head of Wash to	REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.
	Arms of Nos	[Vignette—Tropical scene— Cocca trees bornering Lake School Nicaragua—One of the Transit scamers, &c.]
	rayna,—The sun of rising over six of volcames, sur- rounded with the words: Disc. of Union — Liber of	En Virtud de un Decreto pasado y ap- posado el día doce de Novembre del ano de 1856, apoderando el Senor Don Edu- ardo J. C. Kewen de la ciudad de San Francisco, Agente Financial de la Re-
	tad." Golderno e Supremo de Ni- o caragna.	publica de Nicaragua en el Estado de California; El Gobierno Supremo de Ni- caragua se comprembte a pagar el dia primero de Epero de 18— o antes a' la
*****	View of a city a and harbor filed a	orden del Senor , la canti- dad de quintextos resos con el interes de por ciento el ano por el Valor Recibido.
	purragers and treight landing.	Para el paro de Dicha Suma la buena te del Estado queda con este empenada. [Signature.]
	el dia de	de 185 . With olive Gobierno Supremo

It is said that General Walker has deriv \$250,000 from the negotiation of these bon in San Francisco; and if so -and it is neith improbable nor extravagant-it is worthy note whether the revocation of the Accesso Transit charter was not, in fact, made on t' conclusion of that financial operation. Certe parties residing in California are known to ba aided General Walker in all his "missiona movements;" and it is hardly likely that the clung to him when he could not help them, a d abandoned him when he could. Meanwhile! technically considered, the Transit Company may have laid itself liable to even very extreme measures, under the belief that the go vernment could not get along without their aid. The folly of such a reliance is sufficiently exhibited in what has occurred, which certainly would not have taken place had the company been more scrupulous regarding their obligations to the State.

Now, it is easy to see who is to suffer in this affair, but not quite so easy to determine who is to be benefitted. The blow has been a severe one to the stockholders of the company; and it is almost absolutely certain that to effect a revival of their corporate existence it will be necessary to eject the whole Walker colonization from Central America. Private letters from responsible parties indicate the policy of the Rivas administration as utterly nostile to the company which has already ceased to have a legal existence in that State: and the California party, ascendant in the person of Mr. Randolph, are crowing lustily over the exit of the old concern and their sudden in-

duction into the new one. Those who have enjoyed extraordinary facilities for knowing what is going on, have for four weeks expressed a conviction that a crisis had arrived in the affairs of the Transit Company which required all the skill and meekness of its managers to overcome. Three different parties, it is said, have left the city for San Juan del Norte with certain projects bearing directly and indirectly upon this matter. They are there now. Meantime, the whole case is suggestive to capitalists who proof soldiers to stop the press, while the dicta- pose to take great risks in hopes of great

profits. A solid government is necessary to the success of every enterprise. It is as necessary to keep corporations in order as to secure them against eruptions. Companies like that of the Accessory Transit can live only in an atmosphere of "law and order."

The practical operation of this movemen involves, most likely, a collision of the sharp men of San Francisco and New York, and its effect, from present appearances, will be to transfer the direction and control of the Ni caragua Transit route from the latter to the former city. If we consider it in this light, and consult the rival interests of prominent persons of the two cities, regardless of those of individual stockholders, which are seldom consulted in such operations, we shall be far more likely to arrive at the truth of the whole

THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION America has never seen such a gathering of savants as Albany will witness in August next. The annual meeting of the American Scientific Association will take place in that city during the third week of August, and invitation have already been extended to most of the distinguished savants of Europe. Some of these have accepted. Others have apparently declined the invitation on the ground of expense-scientific men being, as a rule, by no means the richest in any community. To obviate this difficulty, the association have addressed letters to the various transatlantic steamer and packet companies, inquiring whether one or more free passages could be placed at the disposal of scientific men from Europe, in order to enable them to attend the meeting in August. The association itself is too poor to be able to defray the expense.

Answers have been received from several companies. Mr. E. Cunard, of the Cunard line, writes to say that he "places at the disposal of the committee for any of the gentle men named a free passage (or two, if required) from and to England in any one of the Cun and steamships." Mr. C. H. Sand, of the Bremen line, "will feel happy to give a free passage in the Washington and Hermann to any four of the distinguished guests." Mr. Mortimer Livingston "will most cheerfully give free passages to any persons named by the committee whose convenience may be consulted by making the voyage in any one of the steamers under his control." Mr. E. C. Morgan, of the London line of packets, will give four free passages, and Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, of the Liverpool line, one, to any person named by the committee. Mr. McSymon, of the Glasgow line, "has forwarded the committee's letter to his directors at Glasgow, who, he has not a doubt, will look on it favorably." No reply from the Collins line has yet been made

This is very gratifying. It will evidently be in the power of the committee to invite over a score of the most learned men of Europe to Albany, and enable them to make the trip and return without expending a cent. Even should the hotel keepers be likely to evince less liberality than the steamship companies, the ancient Knickerbocker hospitality has not yet died out.

Nor will the proceedings in August be unvorthy the attendance. The State Museum of Natural History is to be inaugurated, and Wm. H. Seward is to deliver a lecture on the occasion. A like ceremony will take place at the Dudley Observatory-an institution which promises to be of signal service to the maritime and railroad interests of the State-and Edward Everett will deliver an oration. Altogether, men of science will have

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA PUTTING HID SELF RIGHT ON THE RECORD.—A few days ago we published one of Governor Wise's peculiar letters, which was first sent to the Union. The Governor indulges in some expressions which are not known to Walker, Webster, or any other lexicographer, and we don't wonder that he puzzled the printers. He sends the following to the Richmond Enquirer :-

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER:—
RICHMOND, Va., March 11, 1856.
GENTIEMEN—I am obliged to you for publishing my leter of the 3d instant to the Union, and I will be still me. GINTERIES.—I am obliged to you not pushessing in ter of the 3d instant to the Union, and I will be still more obliged if you will correct a typographical error of that paper, not yours. It printed the last sentence thus:—'They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, flat zose, odor, ebon-kin and gizzard, foot and all," &c. It should read:—"They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, flat nose, odor, ebo rkin and gizzard, foot and all," &c. Yours truly, &c., HENRY A. WISE.

The printers were puzzled again, and the Governor was obliged to suspend the business of the State and correct his correction, as follows-

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER:—

RICHMOND, Va., March 12, 1856.

GENTILMEN—I regret to have to correct a correction.

In my note 15 you of the 11th, I asked to have the word ebo-shin put for ebon-skin. In the Enquirer of this morning, it reads ebo-skin. Don't Virginians at this day know what an "ebo-shin" is? Do leave such mistakes to Know Nothings! Your friend, HENRY A. WISE.

We trust it is all right now, and that old Virginia and its Governor, with his ebo-shinaed negroes are placed right before the world and the Cincinnati Convention which may take up thi tender part of the nigger question. There might be some difference of opinion as to the propriety of the Governor of the dignified State of Virginia continually rushing into print to correct slang terms about nigger's matomy, but that is a matter of taste-something that Governor Wise knows nothing about.

ABOLITION PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION .- Gerrit Smith and Lewis Tappan (white men), and Dr. James M'Cune Smith (colored man), and others have issued a circular asking for names to be affixed to a call for a mass convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 20th May next, "to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States-not merely anti-slavery candidates, but thorough abolition candidates." From this movement, there fore, we may surely count upon a separate abolition ticket, so that from present appearances we shall have this list in the field by probably the middle of June:-

1. The national democratic ticket. 2. The South American conservative ticket.

. The North American anti-Nebraska ticket.

4. The Seward NIGGER WORSHIPPERS' ticket. 5. The regular Simon Pure abolition ticket.

In 1852 William Goodell, as the candidate of this last party, got some 72 votes out of upwards of 500,000 cast in New York. The reason was that Seward's programme was more acceptable to the mass of the abolitionists as a practical movement. We dare say they still believe, with Seward, that before slavery can be reached in the States it must be expelled from the Territories. Still the Simon Pure abolition ticket serves very well the purposes of the holy alliance. Gerrit Smith and the black Douglass are outsiders, but still faithful allies of the arch-agitator.

GOVERNMENT DEPART THES _It seems not at last some steps are being taken to col.ect the moneys due to the government by the various defaulters hitherto unpunished. When Mr. Gutbrie was placed at the head of the Treaeury Department, it was found that no less a sum than \$132,521,704 69 was due to the Depertment A portion of this had been due for many years, as many as twenty in some instances—the defalcation having occurred in the years 1837-'38. These old defaulters availed themselves of the act of 1841, and went through the Bankrupt Court, surrendering the whole of their property. This surrender has been impliedly construed by the Secretaries of the Treasury subsequent to 1841 as a compromise which released the defaulters from further prosecution by the government. Mr. Guthrie has taken a different view. According to law, no statute of limitations or statute of bankruptcy can be pleaded against the government. The Treasury Department was expressly relieved from the operation of the law of 1841; at least this is the doctrine set up by the law officers of the administration, and approved by Secretary Guthrie. On the strength of it, Mr. Gutbrie has directed legal proceedings to be instituted against all the old defaulters, and the case is now under consideration by Judge Betts.

At the same time efforts were made to recover the balances due by defaulters subsequent to 1841. So vigorously was the matter osecuted, that up to the present time nearly thirty millions of dollars have been settled, leaving one hundred millions yet due to the government. The circumstance, and the whole proceeding reflect credit on Secretary Guidarie who, it may here be said, though a member of one of the most justly contemptible adminis trations ever established in this country, has earned some claims to the regard and esteem of the public. It is disgraceful to his predecessors that so large a sum should be yet due to the United States; It only shows what class of men fill the government offices, and how little the interests of the country are cared

THE FALL OF BARNUM .- The author of that book glorifying himself as a millionaire from the arts and appliances of obtaining money upon false pretences, is, according to his own statements in court, completely crushed out. All the profits of all his Feejee mermaids, all his woolly horses, Greenland whales, Joyce Heths, negroes turning white, Ton Thumbs, and monsters and impostures of all kinds, including the reported \$70,000 received by the copyright of that book, are all swept away, Hindoo palace, elephants and all, by the late invincible showman's remorseless assignees. It is a case eminently adapted to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

But if the world has heretofore looked on with admiration and astonishment at Barnum's sbrewdness, talents and successes, it will now learn with equal surprise the astounding fact that all his splendid enterprises and their golden returns of twenty years, have been swallowed up in a single confidence speculation in Yankee clocks-a Yankee clock speculation in which the great financier has fully eclipsed the folly, credulity and carelessness of any confidence case we ever heard of. The history of the great showman is thus, however, consistently wound up. The poison of that demoralizing book is thus effectively rendered innocuous. It can do no further harm. The forfeit is paid. He has made a clear atonement, and sacrificed all. He is entitled to credit for it The public, therefore, may now freely sympathise with Barnum as the victim of misplaced confidence in Yankee clocks; and the whole community will be pleased to learn that in spirit he is not broken down, but that he has yet the will and the activity required to start with the world again in a less ostentatious, but more honorable business career than that which has made him a Jeremy Diddler, a mountebank a millionaire and a bankrupt.

OF THE NURSERY .- Un Thursday, 27th inst., a grand ball my of Music. This is one of the best of our benevolent in stitutions, and will, we trust, meet with that liberal support and encouragement which it deserves. At the ball given last year over ten thou-and dollars were realized, and that, too, during a period of great financial deprea time, what ought to be done for it now that business has revived and the city presents an aspect of increasing prosperity?

The Nursery has now been in existence about two

years, and during that time has done a great deal of good. It is under the direction of the following ladies. derives its support from private contribution

private contributions:

Mrs. J. Calles,
Mrs. R. L. Catting,
Mrs. R. L. Catting,
Mrs. W. B. Dancan,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,
Mrs. T. A. Emmet,
Mrs. Robt. Emmet, Jr.,
Mrs. Bobt. Emmet, Jr.,
Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs. Albert Gallatin,
Mrs. J. T. Johnson,
Mrs. M's Livingston, Jr.,
Mrs. Robert Leroy,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. C. O'Conor,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,
Mrs. G. S. Sands,
Mrs. W. H. Townsend,
Mrs. E. Von der Heydt.
d for the support and care and derives its support from
Mrs. J. J. As'or,
Mrs. J. J. As'or,
Mrs. Charles E. Anderson,
Mrs. E. J. Bacon,
Mrs. E. J. Bacon,
Mrs. E. J. Bacon,
Mrs. E. J. Bacon,
Mrs. E. M. Barlow,
Mrs. S. Barlow,
Mrs. J. Bigslow,
Mrs. J. Bigslow,
Mrs. J. Bigslow,
Mrs. J. B. Bronson,
Mrs. J. W. Gerard,
Mrs. Morgan Gibbes,
Mrs. H. K. Haight,
Mrs. C. Heckscher,
Mrs. Edward Hoffman,
Mrs. J. A. Iselin,
Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. Edwin Post,
Mrs. Edwin Post,
Mrs. E. Remsen,
Mrs. Wm. H. Hones,
Mrs. Wm. Rhimelander,
Mrs. S. H. Remsen,
Mrs. Wm. Rhimelander,
Mrs. C. E. Strong,
The Nursery was cetablisi

The Nursery was cetablished for the support and care of the children of wet nurses and mothers who are coraged all day at outdoor work. According to the ruses the charge per day for each child is six per cent on the mother's daily wages, five per cent for the second child, and four per cent for the third. No child is admit ed who is over six years of age or under six weeks, and mother is required to bring, on application, a certificate
of good character, and also a certificate from her em ployer, showing the rate of wages she receives. The institution is opened at 5 \(\text{A. M., and closed at 7 \(\text{V} \) P. M.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF MAILS-TWENTY HOURS IN THE POST OFFICE —From half past six P. M., of Friday, until three o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the arrival of mails at the Post Office was extraordinary. First came the Arabia's mails; then the Southern. These were assorted by 9 o'clock Friday night. At about 1 o'clock at night in came all the back mails from the West, with eight days main from Chicago, four from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis, &c., &c. The assorting was kept up all night, and continued until 11 o'clock Saturday, with-out intermission, when upon the heal of this labor the mails by the George Law from California were received, as well as a heavy mail by the Hudson River Rathroad.

HONOR TO A CHARTEST LEADER .- We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column, with reference to a grand reception ball, to be given in honor of the distinguished English exile, John Frost, Esq., ex-Mayor of Newport, Mammothshire, Wales, who was trans-ported in 1840 for life to Van Dieman's Land for high

LECTURE ON SHAKERISM .- Mr. Evans, the able elder of the community of Shakers, who made quite a little breeze by his Tabernacie lecture a lew weeks ago, will give another at the same place on Tuesday. It will be curious and worth hearing.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—Capt. Benjamin H. Arthur, First regiment of infantry, died at Fort Chadbource, Texas, 1ch. 11, of permonts.

TEP BATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION—EARBORT—REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE DIPPICULTY DETWEEN

Washington, March 16, 1856.
The Cincipnati Convention is the great theme of conreserving here. Many delegates are in the city for the purpose of comparing notes. A nomination is regarded as equivalent to an election. The Ohio delegates present say Douglas will carry a majority of that State, and that delegates at large, from Tennessee, says that State will vote as a unit. See will claim the nomination for the South-for Governor Johnson-but will be satisf Douglas, Pierce or Buchapan. Things are becoming

interesting.

Private intelligence from Kansas states that the free State Legislature adjourned over from Popeka to Lawsence, the latter being fortified, and the members searing arrest if unprotector. General Iane and Governor Reeder are the prominent cassidates for the United State:

President Pierce has authorized a member of Congres to deny that he ever offered G.vernoz Reeder another

appointment to resign the Governorship of Kansas.

A private letter from a ligh official at Granada says the best understanding exists between General Walker and Colonel Kinney, who have entered into a written

agreement, but the precise object of which he could not learn. We take pleasure in removing any injurious impres sions which may have arisen against Mr. Charies Mahon, of this city, in consequence of the affray at the National Hotel on Suncay last, by stating that we have seen letters from every gentlemen present at the encounter, and from others acquainted with the ctrcumstances, waich completely exenerate Mr. Mahon from blame—his action seen a very complimentary letter from the lady boarders of the National, inviting him to continue his visits. Mr. Mahon had no acquaintance with Mr. Stuart, and

has even yet to speak the first word to him.

Markets.

Providence, March 15, 1856

The cotton market is dull and the sales small, at slightly easier prices. Wool—Market very firm, with strck much reduced; sales 91,000 lbs. Printing cloths—Sales for the week, 30,900 pieces.

New Orleans, March 15, 1856.

Cotton—Under the influence of the Arabia's news the transactions have been large, being estimated at 17,000 bales, at a slight improvement on lower grades. We quote Orleans midding at 9½c, to 9½c,, the market closing with an active demand. Receipts of cotton at port in advance of last year's receipts at this time, 431,000 bales. Steck in port estimated at 291,000 vales. Freighte of cotton to Liverpool, ¾d. Coffee—Prices are rather higher; we quote Rio at 11¾c, a 12c.

The United States mail steamship Hermann, Captain Higgins, from Bremen, arrived yesterday morning. The Hermann left Bremen on the morning of the 23d ult., and arrived at Southampton on the 25th, from which port she sailed for New York, on the 27th February, with ninety passengers and 700 tons freight, a considerable portion of which is goods from the unfortunate steamer

Belgique.

The European news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

She encountered a severe gale to the westward of the

Ceptain Higgins was presented with a highly compli mentary address, signed by all the passengers, in which they bear testimony to the great attention to their com-fort as well as to the nautical skill evinced by him during

THE NICARAGUA COMMISSIONERS,-The decree of Presilent Rivas annuling the charter of the Accessory Tran-

cent awas samoning the consister of the Accessory fram-sit Company names three commissioners to fix the value of the property seized and wind up the concern. We give a little account of three of these gentlemes:— Senor Don Edmund Randolph was among the early emigrants to California, and in 1850, in connection with Messrs. Nugent and Crittenden, he established the San Francisco Herald. Mr. Randolph is a native of Virginia, and is connected with the Randolph. By profession he is a lawyer, and is a man of decided ability, although, like most Virginians, he is considered somewhat imposet-cable. He and Walker have long been upon inclinate terms, and the General once fought a duel on Randolph's account. Walker was assistant editor of the San Francisco Heraid at the period when Randolph was one of the proprietors of that journal. In California Mr. Randolph was an independent democrat, and was always conside an honorable, upright man. Mr. Randolph is the head of the new company. He is a poor man.
Senor Don Col. E. J. C. Kewen emigrated from Missie-

sippi to California in 1849, and upon the formation of a State government there was elected Attorney General. He married a daughter of Dr. Thomas J. White—but this incidentally, for we do not see any connection it can have with the affairs of the Nicaragua Transit Company. In 1851, Col. Kewen was a candidate for representative to Congress on the whig ticket, and was beaten, of course. He has written pretry and published it, a circumstance which shows more than ordinary b avery. In politics he is a whig Know Nothing, and in religion slightly Methodistic. It may be rexembered that his brother, Achilles inder Gen. Walker.

Senor Don George F. Alden, the third named of the commissioners, was lately a resident of this city, and one of the Clerks of the Supreme Court. He was a prominent hard shell democrat, and once a member of the New York Legislature. He ran on the county ticket of the par'y at the last election as a candidate for Judge of the Marke Court, and was beaten. He is a young man of respectable abilities, but not rich in money.

City Politics.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE CITY POLITICIANS.

Previous to the nomination of Franklin Pierce for be was an organization in this city, composed of active and well known politicians, calling itself the Buchsnan General Committee, the members of which, as the name indi-

ral Committee, the members of which, as the name indicates, were actively working for the nomication of "Old Buch" for the Presidency. For obvious reasons, the names of the members and place and time of meeting were kept secret, and the organization was called together by mysterious advertisements in the Haralt that no one could understand but the initiated.

This organization, we understand, has been resuscitated for the coming campaign, and has enrolled amongst its members very many influential city politicians. Nay, more, several Custom House officers are in the movement, and hence the secresy that is observed, so that the news may not reach the ears of the "powers that be."

A correspondence has been opened with all the leasting politicians of the country, sounding them on the subject of the Presidency, and by the last steamer a letter was received from Mr. Buchanan hinself, in which that gentleman answered guardedly all the delicate questions put to him, and gave the committee some excellent advice as to its future course. to him, and gave the committee some excellent advice as to its future course.

The Buchanan General Committee met on Friday night, but what they did was, of course, known only to those behind the curvain.

Police Intelligence.

AN OLD TRICK WILL PLAYED .- On Saturday afternoon

AN OLD TRUCK WHIL PLAYED.—On Saturday afternoon, an ingenious but well known trick was perpetrated upon a simple minded domestic, named Mary Strain, by a smart female thies, who, we regret to say, has not yet fallen into the hands of the police. Mary, who is in the employment of Mrs. Maine, mautilla and dress maker, of No. 2 Milligan place, was sent by her mistress to the residence of one of our merchanis in Maddson avenue, with two costly silk dresses, which the young ladies of the aforerald manion had ordered to be made and sent to their residence. On her way the impocent girl met a woman, who represented herself as a domestic of the lady in Madison avenue, who had been sent post haste after the dresses. She intimated that the young ladies of the house were quite annoyed at the tardiness of the dressmaker, and asted the part of the domestic to such perfection, that poor Mary was easily induced to part with the valuable apparel. She returned home, rejoicing that her journey was made so much shorter by the singular accident that brought her in contact with the domestic of the Madison avenue lady. Upon relating the story to Mrs. Maine, that lady suspected fast Mary had been made the victim of some deception, and accordingly sent her back to the Madison avenue folks, for the purpose of ascertaining whether all was right or not. Mary was completely dumbfounded when she learned that the dresses were not in the possession of the rightful owners, but had been carried off before her eyes by a smart female thiel.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCISS.

before her eyes by a smart female thiel.

CHARGE OF PALSE PRETENCES.

A merchant, named R. D. Goodwin, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, by Sergeant Van Cleef, of the Second District Police Court, on a charge of tales pretences, preferred against him by Wm. Canfield. It appears there has been a civil suit between those parties relative to the possession of certain property which Mr. Canfield has now merged into a criminate emplaint. The accused was brought before Justice Faandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the megistrate held him to ball in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the complaint. Ball being fortherming, the accused was released from arrest.

RESIGNATION OF ARMY OFFICERS.—The resigna-tions of Captain Thomas R. McConnell, Fourth infancy, and Second Lieutenant Edwin F. Townsend, Taird actil lery, have been accepted by the President, to take effect March II, 1856.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Military Parade-The Usual Procession Post-

In consequence of the 17th ot March occurring during Holy Week, the Irish secieties have deemed it best to postpone the celebration of the birth of St. Patrick until the 24th instant, when, as we judge from the arrange ments made, the annual return of the natal day of Ire-land's patron saint will be observed with even more

then the usual celat.

The Irish military regiments, however, will not wait until the 24th inst., but will parade to-day as will be seen by the annexed orders:—

NINTE BEGINENT N. Y. S. MILITIA-BEGINENTAL OR-

This regiment will parade in everyone, March 10, 1895.

This regiment will parade in everyone, March 10, 1895.

The Regimental itte will be formed in La Fayette place, the right on Great Jones a vree, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely.

The First and everyone of the Fayette place, the right on Great Jones a vree, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely.

The first and regiment of the Commandant on the parade ground. By order of LUCIUS FIRKIN, Co one.

The 60th Regiment Columnia Commandant

The 69th Regiment, Colonel Ryan, will muster to-day for parade at the City Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, at 1 o'clock P. M. Thence the line of march will be down Centre street to the east gate of the Park, crossing the Fark and up Broadway to Twenty-third street, passing through Twenty-third street. First avenue and ion street, to the Bowers; down the Bowery and Grand street to the City Armory, and dismiss.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE MILITIA-

SIXTY-RINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE MILITIA—ORDERS NO. 20.

HEADQUARTERS. NEW YORK, March 8, 18:6
This regiment will parace, fully uniformed and equipped, on Morday, 17th day of march lins.
Commandants, non-commissioned Staff and Band Master will report to the Adjustal, at the City Armory corner of E to and White streets at 1 o'clock P. M. procusely.
Fied and beld fiftiers will report to the Commandant at the same time and place. Company K will receive and escort the coors to and from the parade.
Thomas Lyrch having been duly appointed and commissioned as kengineer in this regiment, he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
Thomas Bell is appointed is! Color Sergeant, vice Tracy; he will be respected accordingly.
Lieutennat Quickan will report to fiduty to Captain Butler; and Lieutenant Kasting will assume command of company C.
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Lieutennath Quickan will report to fiduty to Captain Butler; and Lieutenant Kasting will assume command of company C.
Lieutennath Quickan of the officers of the regiment, at the City Armory, on Triday wenting, 14th instant, at 8 o'clock F. M., in full uniforms of the officers of the first property of the officers of the regiment, at the City Armory, on Triday wenting, 14th instant, at 8 o'clock F. M., in full uniforms and without as me. Captain Microan and Leutenant McKeon will conduct the

Tuesday, the 26th limitant, at 8 o'clock P. M., in full unforms and without arms.
Captain knords and Lieutenant McKeon will conduct this drill, under the superintendance of the Commandant.
This regiment will parade, sully uniformed and equipped, on Friday, the 8th instant, at the City Armory; the line will be formed at 8 o'clock A. M., where the sull report, dismounted, to the Commandant, on the parade ground, fitteen minutes before 8 o'clock A. M.
Non commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant, at the same time and place.

Overcoats may be worn by companies possessing them, but no part of a company will be permitted to appear in over-Casta.

The country of Appeals from fines for delinquencies and ded-ciencies at the parades herein ordered will be held in April, of which one notice will be given bereafter, and Commandants will call the attention of definquents in their respective com-mands to the stiting of the Court of Appeals, on Friday, the 14th instant, as ordered in Order No. 19. By order of John McCartan, A. jutant. JAMES R. RYAN, Colonel, We understand the Ninth Regiment, Colonel Pitkin, will form in Lafayette place in the foremoon, and will wareh those to the City America.

march thence to the City Armory, to join with the Sixty ninth and Seventy-fifth regiments. It will be seen from this that the real Simon Pura St.

There are a great many contradictory accounts affoat as to St. Patrick's real birthplace. Indeed, some audacious sceptice argue that no such person ever existed, and that his saintakip was a myth. They argue that the first detailed account of him was written in the 12th century, by Jocelius, a Cistercian monk, eight centuries after St. Patrick was said to have centuries after St. Patrick was said to have flouri-hed, and all the intervening histories were monking fiables. The name Patrica, they say, is a corruption of Patricus or Patrician, a person of rank and education among the Romans; and in the minds of the semi-surbarous irith the designation eventually came to be significant of civilization and refinement; and when the new resignion was preached, by an easy process, the educator, the refiner, was individualized and called Patricus, or Patrick. But this course of argument has been deemed monatrous heresy by all good Irishmen, who produce a letter written by St. Patrick himself to one Corotto, a Welch prince, in which he says he was born in Bonaven Tabrunin, Scottand, and that his father's name was Calphurnius. But to this it may be objected, that though St. Patrick was a wise child, his parentage was as doubtilal a matter as other men's, and one's birthplace is only known from his. 12, vriceuce, which is, of course, inadmissible in any hist by. The fact is that St. Patrick was a kind of an ancient Matsell, whose mativity is an yet undecided, and will, doubtless, remain so as long as there are two Irishmen left to fight about it.

Unher and Tillemont both agree in fixing St. Patrick's birth in the year 372; the former writer, however, states that he died in 492, while the latter says 455 was the true date. It was Pope Celestine who canonized St. Patrick. The legendary tale that St. Patrick hanished all the venumous reptiles from Ireland is cincredited, from the fact that Solinus, who flourished two centuries before St. Patrick in the one of the same circumstance is noted by Isadore, Bede, Donahue and others. It is certainly true that no reptiles will live in that country, and those that have been introduced solemend and died soon after their arrival. So much for St. Patrick's day and its observance this year. lourished, and all the intervening histories were monk-

THE POLICE TRIEGRAPH. - It is announced that the police elegraph, that connects the different station houses ighout the city with the Chief's office in the Park, throughout the city with the Chief's office in the Park, is to be improved, and the apparatus simplified, so as to make it more useful. Heretofore it has been employed to convey slarms of fire to the City Hall, and restore tost herses and dinkeys to their owners; but it is a question whether it paid the cost of its construction. Heresiter, it is understood, crimes, casualties, arrests and a more perfect report of fires will, be transmitted to the Chief's office, to be recorded there. This should have been done long sgo. The fact is, the politic telegraph, especially at night, has been attended to in an is competent manner. Orme and robbeties of all kindsare generally done under Crime and robberies of all kinds are generally done under cover of the night, and the head office of the puede cover of the night, and the head office of the public business of this great city should be as well attended then as in the daytime. Yet, incredible as it may appear, there are only two patrolmen on duty at the Calet's office from 7 P. M. to 6 A. M., and they have sole charge of the office during those hours, and attend to all the telegraphing. Naturally enough, persons desiring information—those who have lost children or have been robbed—find their way to the Chief's office during the night, and find to their astonishment as responsible party on duty, and the place in every respect inferior to an ordinary police station. All this should be thoroughly reformed. Some person with the power and competent to perform the duties, of a police captain should be appointed on duty at night, and a complete record kept of everything of interest that transpires, for the benefit of the public, and which, of course, should be free to the press. Mayor Wood should give the matter his issuediate attention.

New YORE PRISON ASSOCIATION—The annual meeting of

the New York Prison Association was held yesterday at 4 P. M., at No. 15 Centre street, to elect officers for the ensuing year. The following were the officers chosen :-

ensuing year. The following were the officers chosen:

——President—Francis R. Tillon.

Pice Presidents—R. N. Havens, James H. Titus, John H. Griscom, John D. Russ.

Corresponding Secretary—John Stanton Gould.

Recording Secretary—Jos. C. Holcen.

Treasurer—Heary A. Oakley.

Pinance Committees—Mr. C. Gilman, Chas. Clayton Newbold, Henry P. Marshall, O. P. Woodtord, Henry A. Oakley.

Committees on Detentions of Prisoners, Prison Discipline and Discharged Convicts were also elected.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- Hereafte there will be what are known as reception days in the

public schools, when the public are invited and expected to attend, to witness the proficiency of the scholars in their respective studies. They are to occur mentily, and ladies and gentlemen who have children at these beneficial institutions will, no doubt, be present in large numbers. The effects arising from these public examinations cannot but be beneficial to both teachers and pupils. RE-ORGANIZING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT .-- A convention is

now in secret session every Saturday evening, at the Chief Engineer's office, drawing up a series of laws to properly reform and re-organize the New York Fire Department. The following named gentiemen constitute the personnel of the Convention :—

the personned of the Convention:—
Aldernen—Tucker, Voorhies, Chancy. Councilmen—Brady, Kennard, Merrit, Faulch, J. L. Smith Fire Commissioners—McDougal, Cartwright, Brown, Freeborn and Wright. Representatives—Bindd (lose 36), Smith (Engine 28), Cameron (Hose 29), Cannon (H and L. D. Firemen—Lynes (Hose 29), Gilleian (Engine 35), Slowey (H. and L. 4), Forsyth (Fugine 14), and Williams (Engine 11).

It is found that there are a number of conflicting ordinances now governing the Fire Department. These want codifying, and an ordinance will be reported, clearly defining the rights, powers and mode of election of the angineers, foremen and members of companies; regulating expulsions and resignations; declaratory of the rules to be observed by companies when on duty, and, in facturing forth everything necessary for the government and guidance of firemen. The labors of the convention, it is supposed, wild continue over aix months.

BURNING OF A STRAW BED.—Between I and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the alarm of fire in the Seventh Dis-

BURNING OF A STRAW BED.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the alarm of fire in the Seventh Dis-trict, was occasioned by a straw bed taking fire, in the dwelling house, No. 5 Catherine airs. Mrs. Bernard, it seems placed a lighted candle too near the straw mat-tress, and falling saleep, the candle burnt down and fired the bed. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage about \$10. No insurance.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAMBUF EDINBURG.—On Saturday about 5 o'clock, John R. Urie, a seamau, aged 23 years, fell from the maintopeail yard on deck, and was instantly killed. He was buried on Sunday, in the Dutch Reformed church burying ground, at Quarantine.

A Gird. in Bors' Ctorings.—A young female, who goes by the name of Margaret Stanly, was arrested in Fulton

street on Saterday evening for appearing in male attice. She was in company with two of the opposite sex, who gallanted her up and down the street for some length of ime, when, being observed by efficer Barr, of the First district police, he put a step to the fun by taking the 'emale into custody. She was very tidely dressed, with-